ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER XCVII.]

An Act to continue, temporarily, the Offices of Register and Receiver at Vincennes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the offices of register and receiver shall be continued at Vincennes, Indiana, until after a final report shall have been made by the commissioners pursuant to the act of Congress, approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana," and the act of Congress approved twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, for the discontinuance of land-offices, under certain circumstances, shall not apply to the offices at Vincennes, until the services required by the aforesaid act of twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, of the commissioners, shall have been fully performed.

APPROVED, February 13, 1855.

[CHAPTER XCVIII.]

An Act to refund to the Officers of the Customs and Others, of the District of Pasamaquoddy, certain Moneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the late officers of the customs of the district of Passamaquoddy, and informers, their proportion of the net proceeds of sale, by virtue of existing laws, arising from the condemnation of the schooners "L'Etang" and "Josephine," and the barque "Phenix," for a violation of the revenue laws in the district of Maine; the same having been wrongfully paid into the treasury of the United States through mistake.

APPROVED, February 14, 1855.

[CHAPTER CIII.]

An Act to amend "An Act making Appropriations for the Improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the section reading as follows: "For reopening a communication between Albemarle Sound, North Carolina, and the Atlantic Ocean, by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan Sound, fifty thousand dollars," be amended by striking out the words "by the construction of a breakwater across Croatan Sound."

APPROVED, February 14, 1855.

[CHAPTER CIV.]

An Act for the Construction of a Military Road in Oregon Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the construction of a military road from Astoria to Salem, in the Territory of Oregon; the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CV.]

An Act making an Appropriation for a Territorial Road in the Territorry of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of constructing a territorial road from a point on the Missouri River, (opposite the city of Council Bluff-,) in the Territory of Nebraska, to New Fort Kearney, in said territory, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CVI.]

An Act for the Erection of a Military Post on or near the Pembina River in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the erection of a military post in the Territory of Minnesota, on the line of forty-nine degrees north latitude, on or near the Pembina River.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the establishment of military posts in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, at such points in said territories as the Secretary of War may designate, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CVII.]

An Act to regulate the Salaries of the District Judges of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Judges of the district courts of the United States shall receive, as compensation for their services, the following yearly salaries, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States, to wit:—

The judges of the districts of the States of Maine, New Hampsire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Iowa, and Wisconsin, two thousand dollars.

The judge of the northern district of Florida, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

The judges of the western district of Virginia, North Carolina, eastern, western, and middle districts of Tennessee, northern and southern districts of Mississippi, western district of Pennsylvania, western district of Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, eastern and western districts of Arkansas, Illinois, and Michigan, two thousand five hundred dollars.

The judges of the districts of Georgia, South Carolina, eastern district of Virgina, northern district of New York, northern and southern districts of Alabama, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The judges of the districts of Maryland, Massachusetts, eastern district of Pennsylvania, southern district of Florida, and southern district of California, three thousand dollars.

The judge of the eastern district of Louisiana, three thousand five hundred dollars.

The judge of the southern district of New York, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The judge of the northern district of California, five thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CVIII.]

An Act making an Appropriation for completing the Public Buildings of Oregon Territory, and Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty-seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted and appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to defray the expenses of completing the public buildings in the Territory of Oregon, which are now commenced and partially completed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted of the said sum of sixty-seven thousand dollars the sum of forty thousand dollars shall be expended, according to the provisions of the act of the legislative assembly relating to the public buildings of the territory, in completing the penitentiary; and the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars shall be expended, according to the provisions of said act, in completing the state-house, or house for the meeting of the legislative assembly: *Provided*, The commissioners elected to superintend the erection of said buildings shall cause the said money to be so expended as to insure the completion of said buildings without additional expense to the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to complete the territorial capitol and build a workshop for the territorial prison in the Territory of Minnesota, in accordance with estimates made by the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CIX.]

An Act to establish an Additional Land District in the Territory of Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the land lying south of the fourth standard parallel, in the Territory of Oregon, be, and the same is hereby, created a new land district, to be called the Umqqua district; the land-office for which shall be established at such place within said district as the President shall from time to time direct, and the officers for which shall be appointed in the same manner, and have the compensation, powers, duties, obligations and responsibilities, that are prescribed in the sixth section of the act approved July seventeen eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to amend the act approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, to create the office of surveyor-general of the public lands in Oregon," etc.: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not go into effect until three months after its passage.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district lying north of the fourth standard parallel in said territory shall be known as the Willamette land district.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CX.]

An Act making Appropriations for improving certain Military Roads in the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for improving certain military roads in the Territory of Minnesota, to wit:—

For cutting out the timber on the territorial road from the Fails of St. Anthony to Fort Ridgely, five thousand dollars.

For cutting out the timber on the road from Fort Ripley, via Crow Wing River, to the point where said road intersects the main road leading to the Red River of the north, ten thousand dollars.

The aforesaid sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXI.]

An Act to provide for the Accommodation of the Courts of the United States for the District of Maryland, and for a Post-Office at Baltimore City, Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to procure, or cause to be procured, a suitable site or sites for a building or buildings, for a court-house and post-office in the city of Baltimore; and that he prepare and submit to Congress, at as early a day as practicable, plans and estimates for the construction of a building or buildings on such site or sites, together with the estimates for fitting up or furnishing the same for the purposes indicated. And if a building or buildings should be on such site or sites which can be remodelled or changed so as to answer the purposes indicated in the title of this bill, he shall submit to Congress plans and estimates for such alterations; and also estimates for fitting up or furnishing such building or buildings: *Provided*, That any contract or contracts he may make for any such site or sites shall be conditional and made subject to the approval of Congress.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXII.]

An Act authorizing the Construction of a Line of Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Hiram O. Alden and James Eddy, their associates and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to construct, at their own expense, a line of telegraph, from such point on the Mississippi, or Missouri River as they may hereafter select, through the public lands belonging to the United States, over which lands the right of way two hundred feet in width, for that purpose, is hereby granted, to San Francisco, in California, in as direct a line as practicable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all voluntary or intentional injuries to said line of telegraph, or to any property thereto belonging, within the territories of the United States, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to be wilful and malicious tresspasses, and shall be punished as such; and all laws of the United States now in force in any territory thereof, or which may hereafter be enacted for the better security and protection of property, and applicable to such offences, shall be, and they are hereby, extended, for the protection of said line of telegraph, into and over all the territory belonging to, and under the jurisdiction of, the United States, through which the same may be constructed; and all legal process and proceedings for the detection and punishment of the aforesaid offences shall be with the jurisdiction of the courts, and shall be issued and executed by the proper law officers in the States or organized territories.

APPROVED, February 17, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXVII.]

An Act to establish the Office of Surveyor-General of Utah, and to grant Land for School and University Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for Utah, whose annual salary shall be three thousand dollars, and whose power, authority, and duties, shall be the same as those provided by law for the surveyor-general of Oregon, prior to the act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-four: and he shall locate his office from time to time at such places as may be directed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty six in each township in said territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the States and territories hereafter to be created out of the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed as aforesaid, a quantity of land equal to two townships shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the establishment of a university in said territory, and in the State hereafter to be created out of the same, to be selected under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one half section, and to be disposed of as said legislature may direct.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That full power and authority are hereby given to the Secretary of the Interior to issue all needful rules and regulations for fully carrying into effect the several provisions of this act.

APPROVED, February 21, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXVIII]

An Act to provide for holding an Additional Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, and for holding Special Terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the district judge of the United States for the district of Missouri, to hold, at the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday in October, in every year, a term of the circuit court of the United States for said district, at which term any business may be transacted which might be trausacted at the April term of said court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the United States circuit court for said district shall have power, at any time, to order an adjourned term of said court to be held at any other time, at which adjourned term any business may be transacted which could be transacted at any regular term. A copy of said order shall be posted on the door of the court room, and advertised in some newspaper printed in the city of St. Louis, twenty days, at least, before said adjourned term shall be holden.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the district judge for said district may order a special term or terms of said circuit court, to be holden at St. Louis, on any day mentioned in said order, at which special term any business may be transacted which might be transacted at any regular term of said court, and shall cause the copy of said order to be posted up and published as aforesaid.—He may also rescind any such order, made either in term time or vacation, or fix a different day for said term or terms, giving notice thereof as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held at the city of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the third Tuesday in March, this year, a special term of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Ohio, and also a special term of the circuit court of the United States for said district, at which terms respectively any business may be transacted, which might, under existing laws, be transacted at any regular term.

APPROVED, February 21, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXII.]

An Act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court shall be established to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behaviour; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein, and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had; specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said judges shall receive a compensation of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, from the treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge faithfully the duties of his office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a solicitor for the United States, to represent the government before said court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It shall be the duty of said solicitor to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing before said court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken, when necessary to secure the interest of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintend the taking of testimony, in the manner prescribed by said court, and generally to render such services as may be required of him from time to time, in the discharge of the duties of his office.—Said solicitor shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in the manner prescribed for the qualification of the judges in the first section of this act; and he shall receive a compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum for his services, to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said court shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to appoint commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that may come before it; to prescribe the fees they shall receive for their services, and to issue commissions for the taking of such testimony, whether the same shall be taken at the instance of the claimant, or of the United States, and also to issue subpœnas to require the attendance of witnesses in order to be examined before such commissioners; which subpœnas shall have the same force, as if issued from a district court of the United States, and compliance therewith shall be compelled under such rules and orders as the court hereby created shall establish.—When testimony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the commissioner before whom it is taken, and the cost of the commission and notice, shall be paid by such claimant; and when taken at the instance of the government, such fees, together with all postage incurred by the solicitor aforesaid in his official capacity, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for said court. In all cases, when it can be conveniently done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the deponent resides; and the commissioner taking the same is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the witnesses brought before him for examination.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where it shall appear to the court that the facts set forth in the petition of the claimant do not furnish any ground for relief, it shall not be the duty of the court to authorize the taking of any testimony in the case, until the same shall have been reported by them to Congress, as is hereafter provided: *Provided, however*, That if Congress shall, in such case, fail to confirm the opinion of said board, they shall proceed to take the testimony in such case.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in taking testimony to be used in support of any claim before said court, opportunity shall be given to the United States to file interrogatories, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under such regulations as said court shall prescribe, and like opportunity shall be afforded the claimant in cases where testimony is taken on behalf of the United States under like regulations.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before said court, or before any person or persons commissioned by them, or authorized by this act to take testimony in a case pending before said court at the time of taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be submitted to said court, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the same pains, penalties, and disabilities which now are, or shall be hereafter, by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report; and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either house of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the separate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than one thousand dollars. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive favorable or adverse action of said court:

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That said reports, and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of Congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from session to session, and from Congress to Congress, until the same shall be finally acted upon, and the consideration of said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calendar when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims unless such reasons shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common law or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within a reasonable time after the passage of this act, to appropriate such rooms in the Capitol at Washington, for the use of said court, as may be necessary for their accommodation, unless it shall appear to the Speaker that such rooms cannot be appropriated without interfering with the business of Congress; and, in that event, the said court shall procure, at the city of Washington, such rooms as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of their business.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committees of each house, when deemed to be necessary in the prosecution of the duties assigned by this act. Said court shall appoint a chief clerk, whose salary shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and an assistant clerk, if deemed necessary, whose salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and a messenger, whose salary shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury. The said clerks shall be under the direction of said court in the performance of their duties, and for misconduct or incapacity may be removed from office by it; but, when so removed, said board shall make report thereof, with the cause of such removal, to Congress, if in session, or at the next session of Congress. Said clerk and assistant clerk shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties: *Provided*, That the head of no department shall answer any call for information or papers if, in his opinion, it would be injurious to the public interest.

APPROVED, February 24, 1855.

Anecdote of Dr. Nelson.

About the year 1830, Dr. Nelson spent a night at a public house among the mountains of Virginia. The landlord was a strong-built, jovial, merry hearted man, who evidently was in the habit of using freely what New England people call "rum." Early in the morning, Nelson was up, making arrangements for proceeding on his journey. The landlord, polite and attentive, was bestirring himself for the accommodation of his guest.

"Come, stranger," said he, setting out a bottle of spirits, "help yourself to a morning dram."

"I don't drink spirits."

"Let me, however, recommend a little of this. The morning is chilly, and this is good as an anti-fogmatic."

"Excuse me," said Nelson, "I know it to be injurious, and I would advise you to quit it."

"Well," said the landlord, with a horizontal shake of the head, and a self-satisfied strut across the room, "if it is a poison it is a very slow one. I have been trying it a great while, and I always find that a little does a man good."

"Sir," said Nelson, turning and looking him full in the face, "sir, let me tell you that I'm a doctor, and I've cut open dead people. I've seen what a frightful havoc this liquid fire that you are drinking makes on the inside of a man. You think that you are now in firm health, but I can tell by your looks that the work of destruction within you is far advanced. Could you have a view of your entrails at this moment, you would see them all dappled, streaked and discolored by the deadly pots on which you are drinking. Yes, you would now see great bloody knots there, dark and gory, as big as the end of my thumb."

Scarcely did Daniel's interpretation of the hand writing on the palace wall produce a more visible change in the countenance of the Babylonian king, than was made in the looks of our stout, jocular but now startled landlord, by his account of the frightful inscriptions of King Alcohol on his inner man. In a moment his haughty airs were dropped, his proud strut abandoned; even his round, joyous face seemed to lengthen, and his short, chubby neck looked, for the time, surprisingly slim.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

Last Battle of Fontanelle, the Omaha Chief!

WOLF RIVER, Kansas Territory, August 4, 1855.

Logan Fontanelle, chief of the Omahas, has just been slain and scalped at Loup Fork, by a band of Sioux. Logan was a noble fellow, and in the last mortal conflict, he despatched several of the enemy to the spirit land before, to herald the coming of his own brave soul. He fought long, desperately, and with great effect, but numbers finally overcame him, and his life departed through a hundred wounds. He died a martyr for his people, and his name should be carved upon fame's brightest tablet.

He was on his annual hunt with his nation. A number of his lodges were pitched upon the plains near Loup Fork. As a young warrior one day rode around the adjacent hills, he espied a powerful band of Sioux encamped along a stream in a sequestered vale. He hastened to inform Logan of the propinquity and power of their mortal foe. Logan ordered his people to pack immediately, and proceed in a straight line and with all speed for home, while he would remain behind, and divert the Sioux by false campfires, and other devices, from a direct pursuit of them. This was about twilight. The people got under way as quickly as possible, but not too soon; for scarcely had they turned a highland when several Sioux warriors came in sight and discovered the place of their recent encampment. They examined it and found that Omahas had been there, and they returned to notify their chief, and bring an adequate force to pursue and slaughter them. Logan, from a hiding place, saw all, and knew that no time was to be lost in drawing their attention from the trail, which they would soon discover and follow, and mounting his horse, he dashed away at full speed across the prairie, at right angles with the route his tribe had taken, and struck a fire about eight miles distant, on an eminence where the Sioux could distinctly see it. He had scarcely done so before a powerful band were upon the spot that he and his people had so lately left, and who, without stopping to distinguish the trail, started for the fire which they saw rising against the clear, blue sky, and where they expected in another moment to imbue their hands, in the gore of their unguarded victims. But Logan had not been unwary. As soon as the fire was lighted, he again mounted and rode on eight or ten miles further, and kindled another fire just as they reached the first. This rather bewildered them. They dismounted and examined the ground. Logan, anticipating this, had trotted and walked his horse around it, so as to make the appearance upon the grass of the treading of a dozen horses; and this drew them into the belief that a small body had lingered behind and kindled this fire, and then gone to where they could see the new fire burning; and so they followed with renewed avidity. The same thing happened as before. Logan had gone on, and another fire met their astonished gaze, while the same sort of foot prints were about the one around which they were now gathered. Their suspicious were now awakened—examined the ground more closely, both far and near, and discovered that a solitary horseman had deceived them, and they knew it was for the sole purpose of leading them off from the pursuit of the party whose encampment they had first discovered.

Logan saw them going round with glaring torches, and understood their object, and knew that his only chance of safety was an immediate flight towards his home; and he further knew that by the time they could retrace their way to their place of starting, and find the trail that his own people had taken, they would be beyond the reach of danger.

The Sioux, in the meanwhile, had divided into smaller bands, the largest of which was to return and pursue the Omahas, and the others to endeavor to capture the one who misled them. They knew that he must be an Omaha, and that he would either go further and kindle another watch-fire, or start for his nation in a straight line; and therefore one party went on a little further, and the others spread out towards the Omaha country, for the purpose of intercepting him. Logan pressed forward as rapidly as his jaded steed could bear him, until he thought he had entirely eluded them; but as the day dawned, to his horror and dismay, he saw his pursuers close upon his track. He turned his course for a ravine which he distinguished at a distance, covered with trees and undergrowth. He succeeded in reaching it, and just within its verge, he met an Indian girl dipping water from a spring. She was startled, and about to cry for help, when he hastily assured her that he needed protection and assistance.—With the true instincts of noble woman, she appreciated his situation in an instant, and all her sympathies were with him. She directed him to dismount, and go to a small natural bower to which she pointed him, in the verge of the woods, while she would mount his horse, and lead his pursuers away. He obeyed her, and she mounted his horse, and dashed on in a serpentine way through the woods, leaving marks along the bushes by which she could be traced. The pursuers soon followed. When she had got some distance down the branch, she rode into the water, and followed its descending course for a few steps making her horse touch its sides and leave foot-prints in that direction, and then turned up the bed of the stream, and rode above the place at which she entered it, without leaving a trace, and back to where Logan was concealed.—She told him to mount, and speed away while his pursuers were going in a contrary direction down the ravine. He did so, and got a long distance out of sight, and again thought himself beyond the reach of danger, when in a valley just in front of him, he saw fifty braves coming up the hill and meeting him. They were some of those who were returning from the pursuit of his people. He changed his direction, and tried to escape, but his poor horse was too much exhausted to bear him

with sufficient speed. With savage yells they plunged their rowels in their horses sides, and gained upon him. As the foremost approached within good shooting distance, Logan turned suddenly, and sent a bullet through his brain. Then loading as he galloped on, he soon made another bite the dust; and then another and another, until four were strewed along the plain. Just then, however, as he was again reloading, his horse stumbled and fell, and the band rushed upon him before he had well recovered from the shock. He was shot with bullets and arrows, and gashed with tomahawks, and pierced with lances; notwithstanding all which, he arose amidst his foes, and with his clubbed rifle and hunting knife, he piled around him five prostrate bodies, and fell with his back upon their corpses and expired, still fighting.

He was scalped, and hundreds of warriors held a great war-dance over him.

Thus Logan Fontanelle departed, and his noble spirit was followed to spirit-land by the sighs and lamentations of his nation and the sympathies and aspirations of the brave of every land.

[From the Carolina Spartan.]

The Louisville Riots.

A friend in Louisville, formerly living in this State, who was cognizant of the facts, writes us a letter on the riots.—From our knowledge of his sympathy, and his own avowal of connection with the Know Nothing party, we presume he furnishes an impartial statement.—We know him to be a native, and one who served his country in the Mexican war, and therefore not easily scared by gunpowder, and this may account for his being in the midst of such scenes as have disgraced Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10, 1855.

DEAR FRIENDS: Thinking that the statement of an eye witness to our election riots of last Monday would interest you, I hasten to lay before you what I saw. You have often accused me of belonging to the American party. Well, until last Monday I did, and felt proud of the association. But now I beg leave to differ in opinion with them as to the mode of "ruling America." At 8 o'clock, A. M., I took my station at the First Ward polls. I had only been there some fifteen minutes when a crowd of bullies, armed with bludgeons, took their station likewise. An Irishman came up to vote. He was asked who he intended to vote for. He answered "Clarke;" whereupon one of the "chivalrous Americans" gave him a dreadful blow with his club. The poor fellow ran, the crowd after him. They caught him and beat him nearly to death. I endeavored to stop them from killing him, but was told by a friend "to hold my tongue." Several foreigners had by this time been chased away from the polls and dreadfully beaten. In company with several I went down town to see if no means could be devised to stop such disgraceful proceedings, when I met a crowd of 400 or 500, having about half their number armed with guns and dragging with them a cannon, coming up. They said "the Dutch had taken possession of the polls and killed 60 Americans." We told them we had just come from there, and that the rumor was false. But they did not heed us, so we turned back with them. On arriving at the polls not a foreigner was to be seen. Some bullies had went out to the Dutch part of the town and broke into a house, when one of them was shot. The mob became infuriate at this, and went out there.—Then commenced the massacre. They shot down all they saw, and when the poor Dutch took refuge in their houses they set fire to the buildings, shooting them as they attempted to escape from the flames, thus literally roasting them alive.

Just think of it. Helpless women, innocent children, and even babes burned, to light the great American party on to their glorious destiny. There was a large brewery in which a great many of the fugitives took refuge. This became the centre of attack. The mob rushed in, dragged out the poor wretches, shooting and maiming them. They gutted the brewery, as well as the house of the proprietor, just adjoining it, and then set fire to the whole block. About noon it was rumored that some Americans had been killed in the 8th Ward. I went down town, and there I witnessed a scene that baffles description. Two squares were on fire, and the Irish were being shot down in cold blood, and roasted in their houses. An Irishman was caught, badly beaten, and left for dead. His wife came out of a house, tried to raise him up, when one of the miscreants went back and struck her with a club. I also heard from good authority—one who will testify on oath—that a woman came out of one of the houses with a little babe in her arms. One of the mob went up to her, placed the muzzle of his gun to the head of the little innocent, and scattered its brains on the pavement! The fighting—or rather hunting the Irish—continued all night, and the sky was lighted up with the blaze of the once happy homes of our adopted citizens. The mob also made a demonstration on the "Times Office," (Democratic,) but hearing that some Americans were inside, well armed, they contented themselves with tearing down the sign and making a bonfire of it. During the whole day, in almost every street, you could see foreigners pursued by blood-thirsty "Americans," who beat, shot, hanged and drowned them. The stores were shut, men were gathered in groups at the corners, each talking in whispers, not knowing but they were doomed men. For it was understood that sympathizers should share the fate of the foreigners. For 36 hours our fair city was at the mercy of a lawless mob, who murdered innocent citizens, women and children. For what? Because they had the dreadful temerity to defend their families from the insults of polluted ruffians who broke into their houses. Shades of our ancestors, could such a state of things be, in this "land of the free and home of the brave!"—Twenty-five bodies have been found, but I think the killed will not fall short of fifty.

You will ask, "Were there no efforts made by the authorities to check these outrages?" I blush for the American name, as I answer—No! On Tuesday evening, after the mob had dispersed, the Mayor called out a company of armed citizens, who made a few arrests of foreigners. The matter is undergoing legal investigation now, and the city is quiet. You know I have witnessed some heart-rending scenes in my checkered career through life, but none—even among our own Indians—that would compare in atrocity with the scenes enacted here. They were hellish beyond description. Even the telegraph has been prostituted to give a false coloring to the scenes of Monday last, (9th.)

Would you believe that a man could be found who would attempt to justify these things? There is such a man.—His name is Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. He says: "The foreigners commenced it." He lies, as hundreds of men will testify, of both parties.—The ladies of Bardstown have presented him with a silver vase, as a reward for his services in the Know Nothing cause. The Democrats think of making him a more suitable offering! All the foreigners are leaving the city, and property has decreased in value 20 per cent. Hundreds of deserted houses cannot be rented at any price. A pall seems to hang over our city, and all branches of trade have felt the effects of the riot. It is the opinion of our best men here that our city will not get over it for a long time.

I have given you a fair statement.—If you choose to promulgate it you can do so, and make use of my name if you think proper. I am an American, which you can testify to, and have but little or no sympathy with either foreigners or the Romish Church; but if what I saw on Monday last was a fair specimen of the way in which we are to be "ruled," then farewell to the land of my birth, under whose glorious flag I fought my way to manhood in the Mexican war. I will seek even the land of the Caffre, in preference to this, for my future home. My statement is no fancy sketch. I can give you the affidavits of fifty respectable men here, who will testify to its truth and impartiality.

The Elephant Romeo.

The mournful occurrence alluded to in yesterday's paper, induced us to make some inquiry into the special circumstances of the case, when we learned as follows:

This elephant was landed in New York in 1846, was 30 or 40 years old, and belonged to Baily & Co.'s Menagerie and Circus Company. For nearly nine years Mr. George West had been his keeper and had him under good control.

After leaving Camden, on Sunday morning, on his way to Columbia, he showed an unruly temper, as he had occasionally done, and it became necessary to use some severity with him to control him. Upon reaching a bridge, a few miles on the road, he broke a plank and refused to cross, and upon being pressed, struck a horse a blow which knocked him off the bridge, ripped him open, and killed him. He was led around and made to ford the creek. After crossing he started up the hill, and was called to by his keeper and stopped, but a few minutes after he attempted to take a wrong road, at a fork.—The keeper seized him by one of his tusks to turn him, as was his custom, and probably struck him, when he became enraged, and struck with his tusks a blow which broke Mr. West's back and instantly killed him.—He then threw him up and caught him on his tusks, and kept at it until he was completely mangled—the arms, legs, thighs and bones generally being broken, the intestines torn out and scalp pealed off. The dogs which usually aided in controlling him were set upon him, but his motions were so rapid that all was done before any interference could be made.

He then started off, and several ineffectual attempts were made to secure him. Mr. Bailey, the owner, being satisfied that it would be unsafe to trust him again, and that under the most favorable circumstances there would be apprehension and danger from him, with proper regard for his duty to the public, determined to have him put to death. Rifles were procured, and many of the citizens of Camden gave their aid on the occasion. On Sunday afternoon and evening, about one hundred and fifty balls were fired into him without effect. His eyes were shot out as a matter of safety, as he showed a disposition for violence. On Monday morning he got into a pond, where after an immense number of shots, nearly two hundred more, he finally yielded and died.

The estimated value of the animal was $10,000, and the loss a heavy one to the owner. His conduct is deserving of high praise, as he did not hesitate to make the sacrifice of his private interest to the public safety. We trust a generous public will amply remunerate him for the proper spirit shown on the occasion.

We passed a short time yesterday in examining the collection of animals and witnessing the exercises, and are pleased to say, that they seem quite deserving of the patronage of the citizens.—*South Carolinian.*

"What do you intend to do with K——?" said a friend of Theodore Hooke, alluding to a man who had grossly villified him. "Do with him?" rejoined Hooke, "why I intend to let him alone severely."

The idle are sorely put to it for means to kill Time, while Time very quietly proceeds to kill them.

[From the Detroit Free Press, August 23.]

Letter from Gen. Cass on Know Nothingism and the Power of Congress in the Territories.

DETROIT, August 22, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREE PRESS:—

SIR—The public journals contain a letter dated July 24th, written by Gen. Houston, which has just met my eye, and in which he says he perceives, by the papers of the day, that "General Cass has approved the platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the convention at Philadelphia."—I had observed the statements to which Gen. Houston alludes, and had let them pass unnoticed, for it would be a hopeless task, to endeavor to correct all the misapprehensions and misrepresentations to which it is my lot, as well as that of all other public men, to be exposed in these days of party strife. And, indeed, I could not suppose that such assertions would deceive any one who had heard or had read my remarks in the Senate of the United States, on the fifth of February last, upon the presentation of the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, instructing the Senators of that State to vote for an act of Congress prohibiting the introduction of slavery in the Territories of the United States. Upon that occasion, while declining to comply with those instructions, I took the opportunity to express my sentiments in relation to the new political movement, which sought to acquire and exercise power by secret combinations, bound together by the sanctions of an oath, which, it is said, made it the duty of its members to surrender their individual convictions to the expressed will of a majority of their associates, I then observed: "Strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter in the progress of our country, as that which is now opening. The questions of constitutionality and policy, which have been so long the battle cry of parties, are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous, and it may be they will prove successful, advocates in this middle of the nineteenth century, boasting with much self-complacency of its intelligence, and in this free country, founded upon immigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by toleration. * * * * * * * *

We want no new parties, no new platform, no new organizations, and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better will it be for us, and for those who are to follow us in this heritage of freedom."

I might well suppose, after the expression of these views upon the floor of the Senate, and under circumstances of peculiar responsibility, that any further action on my part would be unnecessary to prove my consistency, as a disciple of the school of Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison and Jackson, in the rejection of a dangerous innovation, inconsistent with all the principles those patriots taught, and which, in effect, aims to transfer the great political duty of an American citizen from the light of day, where it should be exercised in this land of freedom, to secret conclaves, as unfriendly to calm investigation, as to wise and patriotic decision. But the extract from the letter of Houston has shown me that these reports have received more credit than I had believed, and this consideration has induced me thus publicly to notice and to contradict them. My opinions, indeed, upon any subject are but of little consequence, except to myself; but if they are worth referring to, they are worth the trouble of making the reference a true one.

I have no sympathy with this plan of political organization—none whatever, neither with the means it employs nor the objects it seeks to attain. Its secresy, its oath bound obligations, its control of the ballot box, its system of proscription, striking both at political and religious duties, and its inevitable tendency to array one portion of the community against another, and to carry deadly feuds into every corner of the land, of which we have just had a terrible proof, written in characters of blood, and are doomed to have many more, if this movement goes on, for this is but the first instalment of death, and how many others are to follow, and to what extent, and when the last is to be paid, and after what lamentable vicissitudes, is known only to Him who foresees events and can control them—these characteristics mark it as the most dangerous scheme which has ever been introduced into our country to regulate its public action or its social condition. It is the Orangeism of a republic, scarcely better in principle than its monarchical prototype—of a republic whose freedom and equality justify as little as they invite the introduction of a machinery whose operation is concealed from public observation, but whose consequences are as clear as they are alarming.

Gen. Houston gives credence to the report that I approve "the platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia." I am aware that changes have been made, both in the name and in some of the principles of this new organization. But these changes do not remove my objections to it. Its spirits of exclusion and intolerance remains, and with it, its evils and its dangers. It is a book to which I cannot be reconciled, whatever addition, whether the new one or the old one, is offered to me. There is, indeed, one principle laid down in that convention which meets my concurrence, and that is, the declaration that "Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery, within the territory of the United States." I regret, however, that the body which thus pronounced against the exercise of the power did not also pronounce against its existence, but carefully pretermitted—to use its own words—the expression of any opinion upon that point. Still I approve its action upon the subject, so far as it goes. It is a step in the right direction, and I should rejoice to see it followed by every political party in our country. It is a step, too, towards the security of political rights—this opposition to the legislation of Congress over the internal affairs of the people of the Territories, and, among others, over the relation of master and servant, or that of husband and wife, or parent and child; for these matters of domestic policy are subjects which should be left to the Territorial communities, and to divest them of the power to regulate them is an act of unmitigated despotism. The negation of all power of interference by Congress in the internal government of the Territories is the true constitutional doctrine, and the only safe and practicable one, and I am rejoiced that after years of opposition—of obloquy, indeed—it is fast establishing itself upon impregnable grounds. The misapprehension which has prevailed upon this grave subject is among the most extraordinary political events of my time. One would naturally suppose that in this country the dogma of the right of internal government by an irresponsible legislature over a distant community, unrepresented in the ruling body, would find but little favor, and that the power to establish and put in operation a government might well be defended, while the power to control all the concerns of human life would be left without *quo ad hoc* to. The difference is broad and practical, and should be the dearer to us, as it was the very consideration urged by our revolutionary fathers in their contest with the mother country, which began by argument, but ended by arms. It was asserted as early as 1774, when the Continental Congress declared that the English colonists "are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity, &c." In that great struggle, the patriots who conducted it conceded to the British Parliament the authority to orgauize colonial governments, but denied their right to touch the internal polity of the people; and for the support of that great principle, denied and derided as it is now, they went to war.

I observe that a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, Gov. Hunt, of New York, in a letter just published, speaks of the Nebraska bill as, "based on the absurd theory of territorial sovereignity." I never heard a man support that measure, or approve it for such reason. Gov. Hunt has mistaken the sneers of its enemies for the views of its friends. The Nebraska bill rests upon no such theory—upon no theory at all, but upon the stable foundation of the federal constitution, and of the natural rights of man.

I know of no one who claims sovereignty for the Territories. All concede their dependence upon the United States. But within this relation there are mutual rights and duties, and the questions—what power may Congress lawfully exercise, and are the people of the Territories divested of all rights?—must be determined, not by politico-metaphysical considerations arising out of the attribute of sovereignty, but by the constitution of the United States. To the law, and to the testimony. By that constitution, the general government is a government, not only of granted, but of limited powers, and Congress can exercise no authority which is not given by the great charter that brought it into existence. Let any man put his finger upon the clause of that instrument which confers this power of internal interference, and I will abandon the principle, long as it has been cherished by me. And that is many years, as will appear by reference to the *Globe* of March 31, 1823, which contains an article written by me, and entitled "A Review of the Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee Case." In that article I observe that the clause of the constitution authorizing Congress "to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property, of the United States, refers to territorial rights, and grants no jurisdiction over persons." Among other things I say:—"The power to dispose of, and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States, and the power to exercise general jurisdiction over persons upon it, are essentially different and independent. The former is general, and is given in the clause referred to; the latter is special, and is found in another clause, and is confined to the federal tract, (the District of Columbia,) and the places purchased by consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings." This is the same doctrine subsequently advocated, and more fully developed in my Nicholson letter. I repeat that this power of internal legislation cannot be found in the constitution, and vain have been the efforts, by pressing into its service a thousand and one expressions in that instrument, to prove it to be there; a diversity of reference which, of itself, furnishes a strong presumption against the authority, even if there were no other grounds of objection.

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of United States, in some considerations published by him upon this subject, and to which I have elsewhere refered, well remarked, that "there is no specific power in the constitution which authorizes the organization of Territorial governments." He adds, "If this power be implied from the specific power to regulate the disposition of the public lands, it must, under the above rule, be limited to means suitable to the end in view. If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a Territorial government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a government which shall protect the lands purchased, and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers, it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery." Judge McLean here brings the constitution of the United States to the support of the good old revolutionary doctrine, that the right to establish colonies or territories does not carry with it the just power to interfere and regulate the domestic concerns of the people who inhabit them. He pronounces slavery to be one of these concerns, saying that "It is a municipal relation of limited extent, and of an equally limited origin. It is a domestic relation, over which the federal government can exercise no control."

I have never known the time when the democratic party was called upon by higher considerations to adhere, faithfully and zealously, to their organization and their principles, than they are at this day. Our confederation is passing through the most severe trial it has yet undergone. Unceasing efforts are making to excite hostile and sectional feelings, against which we were prophetically warned by the father of his country; and if these are successful, the days of this constitution are numbered. The continued assaults upon the South, upon its character, its constitutional rights and its institutions, and the systematic perseverance and the bitter spirit with which these are pursued, while they warn the democratic party of the danger, should also incite it to united and vigorous action. They warn it, too, that the time has come when all other differences which may have divided it should give way to the duty of defending the constitution, and when that great party, coeval with the government, should be united as one man for the accomplishment of the work to which it is now called, and before it is too late. It is the American party, for it has neither sectional prejudices nor sectional preferences, and its care and its efforts extend wherever the constitution of its country extends, and with equal regard to the rights and interests of all. I believe the fate of this great republic is now in its hands, and, so believing, I earnestly hope that its action will be firm, prompt and united, yielding not one hair's breadth of its time-honored principles, and resisting to the last the dangerous efforts with which we are menaced; and, if so, the victory of the constitution I doubt not will be achieved.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

"MOVING FOR A NEW TRIAL"—Courting a second wife.

A "HIGH SCHOOL"—One kept in the seventh story.

MUSIC EVERYWHERE.

There is music in the ocean,
  There is music wild and grand,
With its surges aye in motion,
  Breaking fiercely on the land;
Swept by breezes soft and vernal,
  Lashed by tempests bold and free.
There is melody eternal
  In the deep and mighty sea.

There is music in the mountains,
  In the immemorial hills,
From the depths of silver fountains,
  From the beds of sun-bright rills,—
From the loud-voiced, rain-swelled river
  Whose wild stream the valley fills,
Seaward rushing, tameless ever;
  There is music in the hills.

There is music in the thunder,—
  There is music deep to hear;
When the dun clouds leap asunder,
  And the lightnings blue appear,
When the startled sleepers waken
  And the abject sinners kneel,
When the dome of air is shaken,
  There is music in its peal.

There is music in the forest:
  When the mighty trees are stirred
By the north wind, foe the sorest
  To the earth fed beast and bird;
When the oak its strength is feeling,
  When the pine trees dark and tall
To and fro are madly reeling,
  There is music in them all.

There is music in the summer;
  There is music in the spring,
When the bee, the busy hummer,
  And the lark, up soaring, sing;
In the autumn, robed in glory
  By the fullness of the year;
In the winter, dark and hoary,
  There is music sweet to hear.

There is music in the pealing
  Of the solemn Sabbath bells,
O'er the mountain summit stealing,
  Sinking in the rocky dells,
Bidding old and young to gather
  Where the dove, Religion, dwells,
'Round the shrines of the Great Father,—
  There is music in the bells.

There is music up in Heaven,
  Where the sun and planets shine,
Glorious ever, skyward driven,
  By a harmony divine;
Angels swell the mighty chorus,
  Seraph voices give reply,
Filling all the concave o'er us,—
  There is music up on high.

There is music for the loving
  In the earth, the sea, and air;
Wheresoe'er our steps are roving,
  Let us hearken, it is there.
For the sad and for the grieving,
  Who with patient spirit bear,
For the lowly but believing,
  There is music everywhere.

With the rude rock for his pillow,
  With his canopy—the night,
Dashed by salt spray from the billow,
  Drenched by snow-flakes cold and white,
Man may find, though tears should glisten
  In his eyes from awe and fear,
If with faith he bend to listen,
  God's sweet music everywhere.

From the Chicago (Ill.) Press, August 4

Prospect of Famine at Salt Lake.

Possible Dispersion of the Mormons.—Several accounts which we have published of the ravages of grasshoppers and crickets in Salt Lake Valley depict a strong probability of famine among the saints during the coming winter.—Supposing those accounts to be correct, a very large proportion of all kinds of crops will be cut off, and not near enough of anything left to feed the inhabitants.

It has been stated that San Barnardino, a Mormon settlement, eight hundred miles from Salt Lake city, was the nearest point at which a supply could be obtained. But hope of assistance from that quarter cannot now be entertained. We see by a letter in the Mormon from San Barnardino, under date of May 28, that the wheat crop there has been materially injured by rust and smut, and that there would not probably be more than sufficient to supply the wants of the settlement.

This is not the first instance in which the Mormons have had their crops destroyed by these all-devouring insects.—The crops put into the ground in the Salt Lake Valley by advanced parties at the time of their forced exodus from this State, and upon which the main body in the rear relied for subsistence during the coming winter, were assailed by the crickets—great goggle-eyed, crook-legged, bottle-bodied monsters—eating the green fields to the ground, and leaving a tract behind them as blank as if wasted by fire.

But just when the saints were in despair these crickets were discovered by the little white gulls which breed among the islands of the lake, and they made such effectual war upon them that the crops were saved. This natural interposition the Mormons afterwards spoke of it as a special providence by which, like the Jews of old, they were saved from Starvation. From that time till now, they have not been troubled seriously by grasshoppers and crickets, and they were congratulating themselves upon unexampled abundance when the insects came and swept their crops and and hopes away together.

The observations of Col. Fremont in the Salt Lake Valley, in 1844, indicate that these crickets and grasshoppers are likely to prove a chronic plague to the Mormons. He states that from time immemorial the natives have been accustomed to regard them as a part of their subsistence. They make cakes of grasshoppers and crickets. They drive them into trenches with a hot fire at the bottom, where their wings and legs are burned off, and they are roasted after the fashion of the locusts of Africa.

These American insects thus bear the same relation and serve the same purposes to the wild native tribes as the locusts of the deserts of Asia and Africa, in their respective localities. They are a bar to the cultivation of the soil; they exist where there is no soil for cultivation, and where animal life is limited to insects and reptiles, and they are all eaten from necessity. The Utah grasshopper is the African locust of a smaller size, and the Digger Indian is but a lower type of the desert Arab.

In view of the above facts, it is not impossible that these insects may prove a providential agency for the dispersion of the Mormons, and possibly the breaking up of the corrupt hierarchy which now sets heaven at defiance, and which outrages the highest moral and religious sentiments of Christendom. If their crops are as badly cut off as the published accounts would indicate, they must either disperse before the winter or starve when winter comes.

THE SIZE OF MAN.—A ridiculous statement has run through the papers of Adam's being 123 feet high, Eve, 118, Noah 103, &c. The Egyptian mummies, if they are good for nothing else, prove the interesting fact that for three or four thousand years past, man has not changed his stature. If, therefore, no diminution of it has taken place in the course of all that time, but the average size of the race is the same now as three or four thousand years ago, is there the least probability that it was materially different in the two thousand years preceeding? The argument is strong that it was not.

An awful explosion at Naples occurred in the Castle Nuovo, where percussions caps are made, on the 20th July. The entire building was blown up, and it is said that at least 200 persons have been burned in the debris. Fearing that another revolution had broken out, the soldiers rushed to arms, whilst the inhabitants, imagining that an earthquake had happened, ran about in a frantic condition. The windows of the palace were broken, and there are grave shakings of the head whether this was not a grand conspiracy to extirpate the royal family.

RUMOR.—It is reported that President Pierce has recently bought a farm of 500 to 600 acres, near Colesville, Montgomery county, Maryland—a few miles from Washington, as his future residence. It is also reported that in the event of his receiving the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1856, he will run as a Maryland and not as a New Hampshire candidate. We give these rumors for what they are worth.—*American Organ.*

METHODISM IN AUSTRALIA.—There are now in Australia, in connection with the Methodist Church 116 regular clergymen, besides a number of native assistant ministers; 19,867 members, of whom 7,160 are Europeans, and the remainder native converts in New Zealand, the Friendly Islands and Feejee; 23,576 Sunday and day scholars; 80,000 attendants upon the ministry; 412 churches and 39 other preaching places.

The New England Farmer recommends the following recipe as a simple and invaluable remedy for rheumatism:

"Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the parts affected, and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Flannels should be applied after the part is well tomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, never failing of success."

LOANS FOR THE WAR.—In the present war in the East, Sultan and his Western friends have been put to some expense, as the following table indicates:

British loans extraordinary,		$130,000,000
French do.	do.	250,000,000
Turkish do.	do.	16,000,000
Total,		$396,000,000

A pretty round sum for eighteen months war.

☞We regret to learn that the steam flouring mill of Mr. Williams, at Knoxville, was destroyed by fire a few days since. The loss is estimated at about forty thousand dollars.

☞Just as we are going to press, we learn with pain, the death of that highly esteemed and much respected gentleman, Edwin A. Heartt, Junior Editor of the "Hillsborough Recorder."

☞The official vote gives Morehead, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of Kentucky, a majority of 4,403.

☞In the Virginia Know Nothing State Council at Richmond, an informal resolution was offered by the Hon. Jno. M. Botts, embracing the sentiment that both secresy and the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and that the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed. The object was merely to ascertain the sense of the Council on the question, and it was unanimously in the affirmative.

The following notice was affixed to a shop in Leeds: "This Ouse 2 Let.—Hinquir Necks Doar."

There is a man in Olney, Illinois, so dirty, that the assessor puts him down as "real estate."

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

BEHIND TIME.—We are two days behind our time this week. Can't help it—ordered paper in time, but slow wagoners, muddy roads, &c., &c., &c.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—A Hack from Greenville, S. C., having nine persons on board, was overturned about a mile west of this place, near Smith's Bridge, on Friday evening last, and Mrs. Cain, of Charleston, almost instantly killed. The other passengers were nearly all more or less injured, but we are happy to learn are recovering as rapidly as could be expected.

☞We observe in the last issue of the Spectator an article signed by "Z. B. Vance, Junior Editor of Spectator," in which, while abusing Mr. Clingman, he complains of our report of that gentleman's speech, on the day when the Congressional vote was compared at this place. Now we are authorized by Mr. Clingman to say that our report is literally and precisely correct. It was in the following language, as given in our issue of the 16th of August:—

After denouncing in strong terms the falsehoods which had been circulated against him, he said—"And the *meanest, dirtiest*, and *basest lie* of all that I have heard of, appeared in the Editorial columns of the Spectator. It was so gross and so base a falsehood that no one could suppose that either of the Editors believed it when published." Mr. Clingman added that he was responsible for the declaration to any one who might be aggrieved thereby.

When these remarks were made Mr. Vance was sitting directly under Mr. C., and in a few feet of him. At their conclusion he addressed Mr. C. by name in the most civil manner, and requested him to ask the people not to disperse, but to hear him make an apology for Mr. Carmichael's absence. Mr. Clingman at once complied with this request, by asking the audience ta hear Mr. Vance for that purpose. Mr. Vance then rose and stated reasons why Mr. Carmichael was not present, but made no reference whatever to Mr. Clingman's speech, either in the way of complaint or otherwise. As he not only then submitted in silence to the insulting language used in his presence, but has since taken no steps to seek redress in any way, Mr. Clingman cannot notice anything he may say without compromising his character as a gentleman. As he does not fear that his reputation will suffer from the attacks of those who do not defend their own; so he declines a verbal contest with one whose efforts are characterized only by imbecile scurrility.

Having made this statement upon the authority of Mr. C., we dismiss the subject.

☞Gen. Sam Houston, just before the late elections in Texas, wrote a letter endorsing and recommending Know Nothingism.—Samuel wants to be President, badly. In view of the clean sweep the Democracy made in Texas, is it not likely two Sams were shelved at the same time—Sam Know Nothing and Sam Houston?

☞We see it advertised that there is to be a Know Nothing Barbacue at this place in October. The leaders of this party having failed in their appeals to the religious and national prejudices of our people to warp them from their love of true American Republicanism, have determined, as a last desperate effort to hold together their shattered and dismayed columns, to make an appeal to the *stomach*. It's no use—Sam is beyond redemption by "cold wittles."

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn from the Hendersonville papers that Mrs. Mary Ann Clayton was killed by lightning whilst sitting in her house, on the 25th ult.—Mrs. Clayton was the daughter of Hugh Johnston, Esq., of Henderson county.

COPPER IN HENDERSON.—The Carolina Baptist says Copper has been discovered in Green River Cove, Henderson county. Five pounds of Copper and Silver have been obtained from eighteen pounds of the ore.

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT" DEAD.—Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph, believed to be the oldest inhabitant of Western Carolina, died in Yancey county on the 21st ultimo. She was born in 1747, and was at the time of her death in her one hundred and ninth year!—She joined the church and was baptized by the Rev. Stephen Morgan, of this county, when 85 years old.

GEN. CASS.—We publish to day a calm and cogent letter from Gen. Cass against the Order of Know Nothings. It is eminently worthy of a calm and dispassionate perusal by men of all parties.

THE EXAMINER.—See in another column the Prospectus for a new Literary and Political journal at Columbia, S. C. Mr. Johnson is favorably known to the Southern people as having been for several years the Editor of that able and popular paper, "The South Carolinian." The Examiner will make its appearance about the 1st of October. We wish Mr. J. success in his new enterprise.

☞The Spectator refers, with evident delight, to some abuse of us by a Tennessee paper with which we do not exchange. We only allude to it to express our admiration of the Spectator's cool impudence in talking about "antecedents" and "consequents." Twelve short months ago it talked eloquently of the "immortality" of Whig principles! Six short months ago, it declared that both the old parties had long been "rotten"!! In less than twelve months more we expect to see it denounce the Know Nothing party, and mount some other hobby.

ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS.—We were in luck last Saturday. First, we received from our friend, Mr. B. S. GASH, of this vicinity, one of the largest and most delicious Water Melons we ever tasted. Next came a bag of luscious Peaches, from a friend on Reems' Creek. And lastly, a mammoth Raddish, weighing five pounds and half, and perfectly sound and sweet, from the garden of Col. DANIEL REYNOLDS. These gentlemen all have our grateful acknowledgments.

HOGS IN KENTUCKY.—According to returns to the auditor of Kentucky, there are in that State, this year, 1,440,266 hogs over six months old, against 1,682,244 last year.—This decrease in number is attributed to the short crop of corn last year, which compelled many to kill that otherwise would have kept them a year longer. The quantity of pork raised in the State the present season, however, will undoubtedly exceed that of last year.

☞France has a national debt of £233,000,000, besides the last loan; and England had a debt of £773,923,000 some time since.

☞In Arkansas there is said to be an immense crop of cotton. In some places it is piled as nigh as hills upon the banks of the river.

TONS OF GOLD.—More than six tons of gold dust were deposited in the mint at San Francisco between the 1st and 21st of June last.

OBITUARY.—A cotemporary says: Sam is dead. He sickened in Virginia, got the fits in North Carolina, worked off the paroxysms in Kentucky, died in Tennessee, and was buried in Alabama.

☞Some of the papers in Missouri say they will raise more corn this year than for any five years before. Much of the wheat land there averages 40 bushels to an acre.

☞The population of the city of New York, as enumerated by the recent census, is 623,243, considerably less than was anticipated.

☞The majority for Pease, Democrat, for Governor of Texas, is 6000.

☞A correspondent of the New York Post writes thus from Louisville:

"The Kentucky State elections are conducted viva voce. The practice heretofore has been for the voter to hand in his ticket openly, and the judges would copy from it, not requiring the ticket to be read aloud.—They decided at this election that every man should read his ticket, and that the poll should be marked from the voice. Thus disfranchised all who could not read, or who were unaccustomed to the language, except only so far as their memory might serve them."

FOREIGNERS REMOVING FROM LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Times says:

"Numbers of foreign citizens continue to leave the city, and many others are preparing to sell their property and leave. We heard one of the most respectable citizens of Jefferson county say yesterday, that as soon as he could sell his city property and farm, he designed to leave the State. Cannot business men see that this state of things is destructive of the city?"

☞Altered notes on the Bank of Nashville, Tenn., are in circulation, altered from $1's to $5's, by the pasting process.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN THREE DAYS.—A working engineer, by the name of John Ross, residing in Montreal, has addressed a letter to the mayor of Boston upon the subject of a recent invention of an extraordinary character. He claims to have discovered a new motive power which will waft a ship across the Atlantic in three days; and, further, if a hole were bored in the bottom the vessel would float with equal safety and freedom. In order to complete a working model, which is wholly independent of steam, he asks the assistance of fifteen hundred dollars from some gentleman's pocket. No progress, says Mr. Ross, has been made in that direction [the sea] to keep pace with the movements over railroads on land, but this desideratum will certainly be accomplished and demonstrated in his great discovery.

☞White and variegated Marble of the most beautiful kinds has been discovered in El Dorado county, California.

☞Some men are very entertaining for a first interview, but after that they are exhausted, and run out. On a second meeting we shall find them very flat and monotonous; they are like hand-organs, and we have heard all their tunes.

"Small thanks to you," said a plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you said in this cause." "Ah, sir," replied the conscious witness, "but just think of what I didn't say." Expressive silence, that.

TERRIBLE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Philadelphia, August 30.

A terrible disaster occurred yesterday on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Burlington. The Philadelphia train going up heard the down train coming, and the engineer immediately reversed the engine. In running back, the train ran over a horse and carriage, throwing all the cars off the track.—Twenty persons were killed, and sixty wounded.

CENSUS OF 1850.

Number of Churches in the U. States.

Baptists,	8,791
Methodist,	12,467
Presbyterians,	4,584
Other Denominations,	9,057
Grand Total of Protestants,	44,899
Roman Catholics,	1,221
Difference,	33,787

Value of Church Property in U. States.

Baptist,	$10.931,382
Methodist,	14,636,671
Presbyterians,	14 369,889
Other Prot'nt Denominat's,	37,504,859
Grand Total of Protestant,	$77,442,801
Roman Catholic,	8,973,839
Difference,	$68,468,963

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

1. Should apples be kept out of the cellar after being gathered, till cold weather, in order to keep well, as some say?

2. When planting potatoes with mulch, leaves, &c., should there be earth put on before dropping the seed? I observe they are a long time coming up when mulched.

3. I have heard of the peach being grafted on the willow, I think, and other woods—does it make them more hardy, and bear any better?

ANSWERS.—1. They should be kept *cool*—if the cellar is cold and not damp, it is a good place; if warm and wet, it will prove unfavorable. The sweating process deprives them of a small portion of their water, shrivels them slightly, and lessens their tendency to decay.

2. Cover first with earth, and let the sun act upon it till dry weather approaches, and then apply the mulching. In this way they are benefitted by early warmth, and protected from parching drouth.

3. The peach will never grow on the willow—they are totally dissimilar in nature; we should as soon expect to raise calves by turning a short-horn cow to a polar bear. Working the peach on the wild plum tends to render the trees so worked rather hardier.

The following is an extract from a soldier's letter in the camp in the Crimea:

"The other night I was in the entrenchments, and a good number of us were sitting together amusing ourselves. One was singing a song called, 'Mary, weep no more for me,' in which occur these beautiful lines:

'Far, far from thee I sleep in death,
So, Mary, weep no more for me,'

when a shell came in, burst among us, and killed the man while he was singing the song. I never was so vexed for any one in my life; it opened his skull completely, and he died in an instant."

AN IDEA.—The *Hudson Gazette* says that at a marble-yard near its office they are preparing grave-stones with daguerreotypes of the deceased set in the marble. The idea is poetic, and if generally followed would make living galleries, through which the eye would delight to wander, of the gloomy grave-yards.

A signboard near Shrewsbury has the following classical inscription: "All persons found fyghteing or trespusin on this ground will be executed with the utmost wigger of the law."

An exchange thinks it rather embarrassing to lift your hat to a lady in the street, for the sake of politeness, and let a couple of dirty collars roll out upon the sidewalk.

EMPIRES.—The great empires of the world rank as follows in regard to extent and population:

	Area.	Population.
Russian,	7,906,397	65,331,568
British,	7,568,821	161,501,034
Chinese,	5,200,000	230,000.000
United States,	3,000,000	23,256,972
Brazilian,	2,700,000	7,000,000

SAM'S FOOTHOLD IN THE SOUTH.—At the last Presidential election, Virginia gave a majority of 15,281 for General Pierce. Notwithstanding fusion and confusion, the alliance of Whigs and Know Nothings, and an increased vote of 27,123, Wise's majority was 10,180.

North Carolina gave Pierce a majority of 686. She now gives about 8,000 democratic majority.

Tennessee gave a majority of 1,880 for Scott. She now gives about 2,000 majority for that unwavering democrat, Andrew Johnson.

Alabama gave a majority of 11,843 for Pierce. She now gives upwards of 12,000 majority for Winston.

We have not been advised of the precise majority of Gov. Pease in Texas, but we have no doubt that Know Nothingism has been repudiated in Texas as dedciedly as it has been repudiated in any of her sister States of the South.—*Union.*

There is a man in New York so opposed to Catholicism, that he won't travel on cross roads. He is the same man who won't eat beef for fear that it might be a portion of the Pope's late bull.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.
FLIGHT OF SANTA ANNA.

The Revolutionists in Mexico have been entirely successful. They have swept everything before them, and His Serene Highness General Don Lopez De Santa Anna, has, for something less than the twentieth time, been compelled to vamose—to give leg bail. On the 9th of August Santa Anna left Mexico for Vera Cruz, with 2,500 men, under the pretence of quelling an insurrection there. Two days after he left, 800 of his men revolted, and after killing their officers joined the insurgents. Santa Anna then proceeded to Vera Cruz, abdicated, and on the 17th sailed for Havana.

After Santa Anna left the Capitol, the people rose, and on the 13th adopted the plan of Ayatla. The Universal newspaper office and many houses were destroyed by the mob. The troops fired on the people, killing 40 and wounding many others; the revolutionists, however, triumphed, and a provisional government, with Carrera as President for six months, was established. On the 16th delegates to form a new government met at the Capitol. The freedom of the press had been established, and all the State prisoners have been liberated. Gen. La Vega had been chosen commander-in-chief of the army.

Santa Anna, according to the newspapers, has been for some time past investing his spare funds in real estate in the city of New York; and it is possible he designs making that place his home, until, if ever, he shall be recalled to humbug and swindle the Mexican people.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 30th ult., by Rev. W. N. Morrison, Mr. J. R. Neill, of this place, to Miss Helen M. Proffit, of Yancey county.

The Printer was kindly remembered by the happy pair. Heaven's blessings attend them through life.

DIED,

At her residence in this vicinity, on the 30th ult., MRS. ANN PATTON, relict of the late Col. John Patton, in her 88th year.

At his residence in Rutherford county, on the 25th ult., A. W. Whitesides, Esq., aged 55 years.

☞By leave of Divine Providence, three Sermons will be delivered at the Court House in this place on Sabbath, the 9th day of September, by Reverends R. C. Furman, of Greenville, S. C., and J. G. Landrum, of Spartanburg. At some period of the meeting an appeal will be presented in behalf of the Baptist Church, for assistance in building a church edifice in this vicinity.

Attention, Batallion!

THE 83rd Regiment *North Carolina Militia* are hereby ordered out for parade, armed and equipped according to law, on Saturday the 15th inst., *at Asheville.*

The commissioned & non-commissioned Officers will meet on the 14th for drill & inspection. A complete return of the Regiment is ordered to be made out & delivered on the 15th.

By order of W. M. HARDY,
Col. 83d Reg. N. C. M.
A. A. WILLIAMS, Adj't. Sept61855w2

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A first rate second hand Buggy, nearly as good as new, been in use but little over six months, can be bought cheap for cash, by applying at this Office.

Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County sent of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great
[L. S.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

New Literary and Political Journal,
TO BE PUBLISHED
AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish, in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

"THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can richly support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For the home circle, The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department, to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the State Rights Democracy. Independent of national parties it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles "the Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of th largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal, in view of the present aspect of political affairs, to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued so soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

☞Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.

September 6, 1855.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Yancey County, I will sell on the premises

On the 27th of September

next, all that valuable body of

LAND,

Lying on South Toe River, in Yancey county, the late residence of James McDowell, deceased, containing in different Tracts about

2000 Acres,

Of the finest land in Western Carolina.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.

M. P. PENLAND,
C. & M. E. for Yancey County.

August 9, 1855. tds

VALUABLE
LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Heirs at law of HENRY PENLAND, deceased, will, by mutual consent, sell on the premises, on the

13th day of October Next,

All that valuable BODY OF LAND lying on Turkey Creek, in Buncombe county, the late residence of said deceased; containing in all something over

400 Acres,

and among the best Lands in the county.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two and three years will be given. Approved security will be required, with interest from date.

M. P. PENLAND, And Others.

August 30, 1855. tds

Daguerrian Notice.

MR. HUGHES

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the *COURT HOUSE*, opposite his old room, and is prepared to take pictures in a superior and workmanlike manner. Having recently returned from the North with a superior assortment of Stock, he can suit the most fastidious. Call and see. Prices reduced from last season. Aug. 23, 1855.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting held at Mount Zion Camp Ground, about 13 miles north of Asheville, in Buncombe county, commencing Friday before the second Sabbath in September next. The Preaching brethren East of the Blue Ridge, of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North Carolina District, are cordially invited to come over and help us. Signed in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the M. P. Church of Buncombe circuit.

P. W. EDWARDS, *Sec.*

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sel! goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly te their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tt

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

CITY HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candida e, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES,** and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmerman and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, jugment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett

vs.

Nancy Burnett.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler

vs.

Eliza Shooler.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855. J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch

vs.

Elizabeth Welch.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER. *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law. Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis

vs.

Elizabeth Davis.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855. J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superi or workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

New Goods! New Goods

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn. His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " "

John King, Agent " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Loudon, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw *Mills*, complete; Pumps, Mining *Machinery*, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.